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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6054485 A

L3: Entry 1 of 29 File: USPT Apr 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6054485
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6054485 A
TITLE: Eye treatments using synthetic thyroid hormone compositions
DATE-ISSUED: April 25, 2000

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/568; 424/427, 424/428, 424/429

APPL-NO: 8/ 915232
DATE FILED: August 20, 1997

PARENT-CASE:
INTRODUCTION This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional application No. 60/023,697, filed Aug. 20, 1996.

L3: Entry 1 of 29 File: USPT Apr 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6054485 A
TITLE: Eye treatments using synthetic thyroid hormone compositions

DEPR:
We have demonstrated that HTM cells grown in the presence of T.sub.3 produce less hyaluronic acid than HTM cells grown in the absence of T.sub.3. Hyaluronic acid (HA) normally interacts with cells by binding to a cell surface receptor, CD44, to form an extracellular matrix. In order to assess whether T.sub.3 administration effects the ability of HTM cells to bind to HA and assemble an extracellular matrix, we assayed the ability of HTM cells grown in culture to bind to HA and assemble it into a visible extracellular matrix. The assay system visualizes the cell's extracellular matrix by taking advantage of its ability to exclude added formalinized red blood cells from an area around the cell. Proteoglycan monomer and HA are added to the cells in excess as pericellular matrix assembly is observed by microscopy. Since matrix assembly around trabecular meshwork cells is an important constituent of resistance to aqueous outflow, regulation of this matrix may be one determinant of intraocular pressure.

DEPR:
HTM cells were plated on 35-mm dishes at a density of 1.times.10.sup.4 cells per plate. Cells were grown for 2 or 6 days either with or without 10.sup.-7 M T.sub.3 in DMEM-H16 containing, 2 mM glutamine, 1 nM penicillin, and 1 nM streptomycin. The medium also consisted of 10% fetal bovine serum that had been stripped of hormones by incubation with activated charcoal and a mixed cation/anion exchange resin (AG 501-X8 Resin, Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.). For exogenous matrix assembly, cells were then incubated for 3 hours at 37.degree. C. with 3.0 mg/ml of aggregating proteoglycan monomer (purified from rat chondrosarcoma tumor (Ref. 1)) and 15 .mu.g/ml of hyaluronan (grade 1, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). The medium was removed and 0.75 ml of a suspension of formaldehyde fixed red blood cells (1.times.10 cells/ml) in phosphate buffered saline with 0.1% bovine serum albumin was added to each well of cells. After 10 minutes the cells and extracellular matrices (ECMs) were observed visualized by phase contrast microscopy (REF 2, 3). The cell matrices were categorized into one of three groups. Cells having no coats have no visible ECM. Cells having small coats have a visible ECM that extends less than the width of the cell's nucleus out from the cell's plasma membrane. Cells having large coats have a visible ECM that extends greater than the width of the cell's nucleus out from the cell's

that extends greater than the width of the cell's nucleus out from the cell's plasma membrane.

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6025194 A

L3: Entry 2 of 29 File: USPT Feb 15, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6025194
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6025194 A
TITLE: Nucleic acid sequence of senescence asssociated gene
DATE-ISSUED: February 15, 2000

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/320.1; 435/325, 536/23.1, 536/23.5, 536/24.1

APPL-NO: 8/ 974180
DATE FILED: November 19, 1997

L3: Entry 2 of 29 File: USPT Feb 15, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6025194 A
TITLE: Nucleic acid sequence of senescence asssociated gene

DETL:
AA242743 668262 XP-A AA234523 668388 Macrophage scavenger receptor (MSR)I/11 AA236659 687850 Patched AA235927 687970 ERK2 AA284985 714160 Ku(86kDa subunit) AA410788 724317 integrin beta-3 AA291790 724701 integrin beta-5 AA291505 724805 smooth muscle protein 22-alpha AA394198 725709 Trypsinogen I AA292229 725816 CD25 AA292230 725818 bcl-3 AA292409 725875 DNA polymerase gamma AA292302 725883 TFIIS AA399446 726030 testicular angiotensin converting enzyme AA293360 726031 activin receptor II AA293432 726144 integrin alpha-3 AA293368 726153 Ku (70kDa subunit) AA397905 726506 Thrombin receptor AA394212 726536 tristetraproline (zinc-finger transcriptional regulator) AA398273 726722 tyrosine-protein kinase receptor FLT4 (VEGF3 receptor) AA398424 726898 reticulin AA435903 728710 COUP transcription factor (V-erbA related ear-3 protein) AA398782 729256 cap-binding protein eIF-4E AA421225 739222 TNRF2-TRAF associated IAP AA478022 740445 ESTs, Highly similar to DNA damage response protein kinase DUN1 AA401543 742536 FHF4 AA400276 742657 heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor AA411316 755032 MAD2 AA423811 755456 IGF binding protein 2 AA496426 755832 placental ribonuclease/angiogenin inhibitor AA496611 755964 natriuretic peptide receptor AA482111 756377 collagenase inhibitor AA429058 756936 monoamine oxidase AA496096 757144 Activin B-c chain AA442853 757873 P35 regulatory subunit of CDK5 AA393689 758424 AKT (rac protein kinase) AA442793 758863 fibrinogen receptor (glycoprotein IIb) AA444171 759500 ALK-3 AA424414 760179 peripherin (RDS) AA418421 767295 merlin AA426526 768137 CD40 AA429144 769750 beta-galactosidase AA405452 772116 prostaglandin E receptor, EP1 AA441865 774635 angio-associated migratory cell protein AA442193 774731 nuclear respiratory factor 2 beta subunit 1 AA432381 782115 nitric oxide synthase, inducible AA476747 784605 Death receptor 3 (DR3) AA448430 784836 CPP32 AA448311 784866 neurotrophin-3 AA451970 786611 vacuolar ATP synthase subunit AC39 AA452575 788513 MAD-related protein MADR1 AA452691 788830 p33ING1 AA461579 795729 BAD protein AA461131 796251 nuclear respiratory factor 1 AA461028 796724 FGF-5 AA463285 796875 RagB AA463252 797061 retinoic acid receptor (RAR) g AA464261 810149 vitamin D3 25-hydroxylase AA464064 810276 adenovirus E1A enhancer binding protein AA455830 811619 beta galactosidase-related protein AA463854 811669 alpha-galactosidase A AA463610 811740 integrin alpha 2 AA447751 813654 tyrosine hydroxylase AA453898 813751 Gal-beta(1-3/1-4)GlcNAc alpha-2.3-sialyltransferase T66180 22074 c-erbA (thyroid hormone receptor alpha-2) T90176 110491 integrin alpha-V (vitronectin receptor) T84505 111589 GATA4 T96440 121045 protocadherin 42 R00364 123034 follistatin R01267 124182 MnSOD R06576 126414 erythrocyte adducin beta subunit R08170 127204 5-hydroxytryptamine 5-HT R08797 127794 integrin alpha-8 R10506 129059 interleukin-7 receptor alpha chain R17566 32211 bcl-x R43551 32790 DNA mismatch repair protein MSH2 R44739 34140 grancalcin R54278 39576 DNA repair protein RAD8 R60890 42716 TRAP3 (TNF receptor 2-associated) R26041 132742 prostacylin receptor R28464 133175 B2-microglobulin R27799 133791

bone morpho R33129 136142 fibulin 1 isoform B R37527 137257 sodium-dependent noradrenaline transporter R39428 137531 protein-tymsine phosphatase gamma R74183 143332 neuropeptide Y receptor Y1 R80734 147166 AP-2 H13926 148121 keratin, type II cytoskeletal7 R82780 149809 endothelial transcription factor GATA-2 R70391 155268 placental ribonuclease inhibitor (angiogenin inhibitor) R72822 156169 alkaline phosphatase, liver/bone/kidney-type H27549 162744 cytochrome P450-IIB6 H27128 163187 hADAMTS-1 (inflammation-associated) H06193 43622 glutamate receptor 2' H06292 44205 DNA-binding protein SATB1 H05445 44563 neuromodulin H09305 45788 adenosine A2A receptor H11363 47641 hTAFII31 H18558 51204 mitochondrial transcription factor 1 H21044, 51450 adenosine A1 receptor H29638 52669 neurotensin receptor H18585 171934 prostaglandin D synthase H19608 172755 neuron-specific growth-associated protein / stathmin homolog H43854 184240 MMP-like, disintegrin-like, cysteine-rich protein (MDC) R87278 185789 GABA-noradrenaline receptor H44230 186409 bullous pemphigoid antigen (230 kDa) H38423 192400 FGF9 (GLIA-activating factor) R89150 195614 phenylalanine hydroxylase R97461 199520 beta-actin R97705 200264 hTAFII80 H68922 212078 integrin alpha 1 subunit (laminin receptor) H86819 220383 radixin H93754 220841 fodrin alpha chain H79481 229419 cathepsin E H75460 230608 alpha-actinin 1 H92788 231963 ROD CGMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase beta- subunit H79047 233721 IGF binding protein 2 H95366 234487 beta-arrestin 2 H53620 236055 interleukin-3 receptor alpha chain H90431 241489 beta-2 adrenergic receptor H80711 241481 MCH4 H94471 243159 apoptosis inhibitor, neuronal N55009 245403 TGF beta-induclible protein N53057 246524 hCHK1 N59524 248626 placenta growth factor, VPF/VEGF-related H97669 251528 endothelin B receptor H94631 256283 DHFR N40113 257777 prostate-specific transglutaminase N29874 259941 creatin kinase H99810 262991 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase- cyclohydrolase N27582 264523 ribosomal protein S9 N20999 265880 plectin N22737 266581 peroxisome assembly factor-1 N40099 269815 inhibin beta A chain N36174 272690 5-hydroxytryptamine 2B (seratonini)receptor N36408 273053 fos-related antigen fra2 N37000 273653 TRAF-interacting protein I-TRAF N39116 276562 cytochrome C1 N47667 277404 nitric-oxide synthase, brain, endthelial cell N50321 280371 5-hydroxytryptamine 2C receptor N47312 280507 HPRT N48061 281704 protein kinase C beta I N51506 282109 prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit N64756 284546 glial fibrillary acidic protein W02314 291962 hTAFII130 N62564 292385 ankyrin R (erythrocytic) N71388 294171 Ku(p70) N69896 297711 desmin W03835 298314 SP1 N74133 298423 thymidylate synthase W16819 301735 transglutaminase 3 W23646 306605 beta-nerve growth factor W21383 307932 DP2 (E2F dimerization partner) W24978 308571 thymidine kinase, cytosolic N94421 309588 D-dopachrome tautomerase W24327 310007 ICAM-3 W24142 310059 integrin a5 (fibronectin receptor) W24215 310071 calreticulin W24242 310112 transglutaminase 1 W31027 310424 protein disulfide isomerase W38643 320810 stress activated protein kinase W32474 321529 RAS-related protein RAP-2A W15390 322710 alk-3 323114 323114 integrin betal fibronectin receptor beta subunit W46304 323930 lysyl oxidase W51760 324383 heparin-binding growth factor precursor 2 W49779 324921 metal-regulatory transcription factor (MTF-1) W48845 325148 vimentin AA037243 325898 folate receptor gamma W61034 326158 MEK3 W63567 326252 hTAFII28 W30956 327165 maspin (tumor suppressor) W57704 340971 CGMP-gated cation channel protein (rod) W60659 341810 MAD3(IkBalpha) W61162 342291 annexin V W68588 342570 collagen alpha 1(VII) W74489 344642 neuromedin B precursor W77832 345928 MAD W72751 346130 spr1 protein (cornifin B) W78163 346900 proto-oncogene ets-2 W92764 357031 hyaluronate-binding protein TSG-6 (TNF-inducible) W96211 358596 ornithine decarboxylase W94746 358903 ERCC5 (XP-G) AA010411 359434 TAN-1 (human homologue of notch) AA062943 359914 melanoma derived growth regulatory protein MIA AA056355 359925 E-selectin AA019018 363207 ankyrin 2 (brain) AA019775 363577 2',3'-cyclic nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase AA020847 363721 CD40 AA024754 364936 monocyte chemotactic protein 1 (IFN gamma-inducible) AA026047 365836 desmoplakin 1 AA029502 366822 ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor AA055376 377475 junD AA056154 380878 rhodopsin AA062992 382193 folate carrier AA074111 383172 retinal rod rhodopsin-sensitive CGMP W87498 416941 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase W88810 417522 rho8 W90256 418011 hTAFII30 AA005397 428541 interleukin-2 receptor alpha chain AA011378 429508 interleukin-4 receptor alpha chain AA034039 429893 interleukin-6 receptor beta chain(gp130 IL-6 signal transduecer) AA026957 469346 DNA-3-methyladenine glycosidase AA031889 470819 prostaglandin E2 receptor, EP2 subtype AA035361 471667 STAT1 AA036944 472067 glial maturation factor beta AA036987 484576 retinoid binding protein II AA037699 484975 TGF-binding protein (endoglin) AA039960 485744 thromboxane A2 receptor AA043580 487097 band 4.1-type protein phosphatase (PTP1E) AA059307 487256 collagenase inhibitor (metalloproteinase inhibitor 1) AA047396 488499 CHUK (protein kinase) AA045013 488734 guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(I), alpha-2 subunit AA054505 489395 PDGF-alpha receptor AA054612 489458 melanoma growth stimulatory activity protein

AA114976 489919 tenascin-X AA115138 491591 HIC-5 AA127988 501830 laminin S B3 chain AA151613 503189 VEGF-C AA131744 503931 interleukin 1b AA142866 504375 cellular apoptosis susceptibility protein AA149811 505122 thrombospondin 2 AA152071 505169 Cu/ZnSOD AA146957 505434 Id-3 AA193465 665964 interleukin-6 receptor alpha chain AA227856 667494 HOX-9 AA228134 667587 CGMP-dependent protein kinase, beta isozyme AA253491 669404 NFIL-6 AA256859 682268 XP-F (RAD16) AA291382 725236 ets domain protein ERF AA292292 725863 envoplakin AA293050 726147 MEK4 (JNK activating kinase 1)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6022540 A

L3: Entry 3 of 29 File: USPT Feb 8, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6022540
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022540 A
TITLE: Ligands that modulate differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells
DATE-ISSUED: February 8, 2000

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/133.1; 424/135.1, 424/143.1, 424/152.1, 424/93.7, 435/1.1, 435/325, 514/2, 530/350, 530/351, 530/387.1, 530/387.3, 530/388.2

APPL-NO: 9/ 141882
DATE FILED: August 28, 1998

PARENT-CASE:
This application is based on prior U.S. application Ser. No. 60/057,928 filed on Sep. 4, 1997.

L3: Entry 3 of 29 File: USPT Feb 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022540 A
TITLE: Ligands that modulate differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells

DEPR:
The invention provides a method for bone formation in an individual in need thereof by administering human mesenchymal stem cells and/or osteoblasts with a matrix which supports bone formation. The matrix is preferably selected from a ceramic or a resorbable biopolymer. The ceramic can be in particulate form or can be in the form of a structurally stable, three-dimensional implant. The structurally stable, three-dimensional implant can be, for example, a cube, cylinder, block or an appropriate anatomical form. The resorbable biopolymer can be, for example, a fibrin, hyaluronan, gelatin, collagen or cellulose matrix, can be in the form of a powder, strip, gel, web or sponge, and is preferably a bovine skin-derived gelatin. The matrix medium, vehicle excipient or carrier can be any of those known to be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to a patient, particularly locally at the site at which new bone growth is to be induced. Such media can include also liquid media, for example, DMEM, sterile saline, dextrose in sterile water and any other physiologically acceptable isotonic liquid.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6001356 A

L3: Entry 4 of 29 File: USPT Dec 14, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6001356
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6001356 A
TITLE: Method of inhibiting tissue destruction in autoimmune disease using anti-CD44 antibodies
DATE-ISSUED: December 14, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/144.1; 424/130.1, 424/133.1, 424/141.1, 424/143.1, 424/152.1, 424/153.1, 424/154.1, 424/172.1, 424/173.1

APPL-NO: 8/ 721118
DATE FILED: September 26, 1996

PARENT-CASE:
This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/004,627, filed Sep. 29, 1995.

L3: Entry 4 of 29 File: USPT Dec 14, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6001356 A
TITLE: Method of inhibiting tissue destruction in autoimmune disease using anti-CD44 antibodies

DEPR:
Recent experimental observations (detailed in FIG. 2) indicate that antibody IM7 has the same effect on human cells in vitro as for the mouse system. Hence, dosage rates for humans can be extrapolated based on the results of animal data. For human use, for example in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, the patient is first given a single injection of IM7 antibody in a dosage ranging from about 5 to about 15 mg/kg, for a 70 kg average weight person, the dosage would be between about 350 and about 1050 mg per individual. In the event that this regimen does not produce the desired results, the patient is given the highest dose (15 mg/kg) divided in three consecutive daily injections. Effective treatment is reflected by clinical assessment (decrease in joint pain and swelling) and laboratory measurements (e.g., loss of CD44 from the surface of leukocytes and favorable change in serum markers of inflammation, e.g., a decrease in erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), acute phase protein and circulating hyaluronan levels). The method of administering the dosage may be varied by the treating physician due to patient condition and the severity of the condition being treated.

DEPR:
Synovial cells were seeded into 35-mm culture dishes previously coated with either rat IgG or antibody IM7. Alternatively, synovial cells were cultured overnight in non-coated dishes in the presence of various amounts (50-150 .mu.g ml.sup.-1) of antibodies added to the culture medium. Endogenously produced hyaluronan was removed with protease-free Streptomyces hyaluronidase (Sigma) before the assay (Knudson, J. Cell Biol., 120 (1993) 825-834). The ability of the cells to assemble a hyaluronan-rich pericellular matrix was tested by the addition of exogenous high molecular weight hyaluronan from human umbilical cord (Sigma) and proteoglycan (aggrecan) monomers purified from rat chondrosarcoma, as described (Knudson, J. Cell Biol., 120 (1993) 825-834; Glant et al., Biochem J., 234 1986) 31-41). The pericellular matrix was visualized by exclusion of particles (paraformaldehyde-fixed red blood cells) (Knudson, J. Cell Biol., 120 (1993) 825-834). Hyaluronidase sensitivity (hyaluronan content) of the matrix was assessed by subsequent digestion with Streptomyces hyaluronidase (Toole, Cell Biology of Extracellular Matrix, Plenum, N.Y. (1991) 305-341; Knudson, J. Cell Biol., 120 (1993) 825-834)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5994076 A

L3: Entry 5 of 29 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5994076
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994076 A
TITLE: Methods of assaying differential expression
DATE-ISSUED: November 30, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/91.1, 435/91.2, 536/23.1, 536/24.3, 536/24.31, 536/24.33

APPL-NO: 8/ 859998
DATE FILED: May 21, 1997

L3: Entry 5 of 29 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994076 A
TITLE: Methods of assaying differential expression

DETL:
ONCOSTATIN M SEQ ID NO.335 GGGCCACGCGGGACCGACTTTCCAT 25 - SEQ ID NO.336 TGGGACACCCTGCCGCTGTTACAGCT 26 - AMPHIREGULIN AR SEQ ID NO.337 CAGTCAGAGTTGAACAGGTAGTTAAGCCCC 30 - SEQ ID NO.338 AGACATAAAGGCAGCTATGGCTGCTAATGCAA 32 - INSULINE-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR BINDING PROTEIN 1 SEQ ID NO.339 CGTGCAGGAGTCTGACGCCTCCGCTC 26 - SEQ ID NO.340 GTAGACGCACCAGCAGAGTCCCGCCT 26 - TNF-INDUCIBLE HYALURONATE-BINDING PROTEIN TSG-6 SEQ ID NO.341 TGGATGGATGGCTAAGGGCAGAGTTGGATA 30 - SEQ ID NO.342 CGCTGACCATACTTGAGTCTAATGTGCCAGTA 32 - HEPARIN-BINDING VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR VEGF SEQ ID NO.343 CAGCGCAGCTACTGCCATCCAATCGAGA 28 - SEQ ID NO.344 GCTTGTCACATCTGCAAGTACGTTCGTTTAAC 32 - INSULINE-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR BINDING PROTEIN 2 SEQ ID NO.345 GCAAGGGTGGCAAGCATCACCTTGGC 26 - SEQ ID NO.346 AGGCACCGGCTGGCTGCGGTCTACT 25 - RIBONUCLEASE/ANGIOGENUN INHIBITOR RAI SEQ ID NO.347 GCAAGGGTGGCAAGCATCACCTTGGC 26 - SEQ ID NO.348 CAATGCCGCACAGGTCCCGGCAGTTG 26 - BFGF SEQ ID NO.349 CCCAGGGCTGGAATACTGCTACAACC 26 - SEQ ID NO.350 GGTGTAGATCCGGTCAAATAATGCCTCG 28 - GLYCOPROTEIN GP130 SEQ ID NO.351 CTGATGGACCAGGAAGCCCTGAATCCATAA 30 - SEQ ID NO.352 TGTCAATAGGAATGCTAAGCAAACAGGCACGA 32 - NERVE GROWTH FACTOR HBNF-1 SEQ ID NO.353 CACTCGGACTGGAGCTGAGTGCAAGC 26 - SEQ ID NO.354 CTTGAGGTTTGGGCTTGGTCAGTTTGCCA 29 - SECRETED PROTEIN I-309 SEQ ID NO.355 ATACCAGCTCCATCTGCTCCAATGAGGGC 29 - SEQ ID NO.356 TCGGGGACAGGTGAAGCCATGTGGTTTCC 29 - INTERLEUKIN 11 SEQ ID NO.357 GGGACCATGAACTGTGTTTGCCCCTGG 27 - SEQ ID NO.358 ACGTGCCGCAGGTAGGACAGTAGGTC 26 - GRANULOCYTE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR RECEPTOR G-CSFRI SEQ ID NO.359 AGGCCCACGTCTGACCAGACTCCATG 26 - SEQ ID NO.360 AAGGACTGGTTCTGAGCGTTGGTCCAGA 28 - STEM CELL FACTOR SEQ ID NO.361 AAGAGACAGCCAAGTCTTACAAGGGCAGTTG 31 - SEQ ID NO.362 CTAAATGAGACCCAAGTCCCGCAGTCCTTAAA 32 - HEPARIN-BINDING PROTEIN HBP17 SEQ ID NO.363 TTCCTCAGCATAGTGCAGGACACGTCATGC 30 - SEQ ID NO.364 CACTGAAATTATCACTCTGGCTCATTCAGCTC 32 - HEPARIN-BINDING EGF-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR SEQ ID NO.365 AAGAGGTTGGGCTTCCATGCCTGTAGCTTT 30 - SEQ ID NO.366 GGTAATCAGTTACCAAGAACAGTCAGCTCCAA 32 - HGF(HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR) SEQ ID NO.367 TTGCGAGTTGTAAATGGGATTCCAACACGAAC 32 - SEQ ID NO.368 GTGCCACTCGTAATAGGCCATCATAGTTGATC 32 - KERATINOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR SEQ ID NO.369 CATGAACACCCGGAGCACTACACTATAATG 30 - SEQ ID NO.370 ATTCCAACTGCCACTGTCCTGATTTCCATG 30 - BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR BDNF SEQ ID NO.371 GTGTGACAGTATTAGTGAGTGGGTAACGGC 30 - SEQ ID NO.372 GTCTATCCTTATGAATCGCCAGCCAATTCTCT 32 - GROWTH/DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR GDF-1 SEQ ID NO.373 GTACCACAATGTGGGCATCCTTGTGCTC 28 - SEQ ID NO.374 GTCAACACCTTGGCTGCAAACGCCACGA 28 - C5A ANAPHYLATOXIN RECEPTOR SEQ ID NO.375 CCACGCGGTCCACCAAGACACTCAAGG 27 - SEQ ID NO.376 GTGGCCCATGAGGCTGTCGCCTACAC 26 - T CELL ACTIVATION ANTIGEN CD27 SEQ ID NO.377 CACACCCTCAGCCCACCCACTTACCTTA 28 - SEQ ID NO.378 GCAGTTGTGGCTGCCAGGTCTCACTCTC 28 - ENDOTHELIN ET2 SEQ ID NO.379 CGCTCCCTGCCAAGGCGCTGTCAGT 25 - SEQ ID NO.380 CCCGCATGGCCTCCTGTTGTCGCTTG 26 - INTERLEUKIN IL-12(NKSF P40) SEQ ID NO.381 GATGGATGGGAACGCAAGAGATACTTACATG 31 - SEQ ID NO.382 GTCTTGTTATGTTTCCCAGGCTGGTCAATCAT 32 - INTERLEUKIN IL-12(NKSF P35) SEQ ID NO.383 ATGTACCAGGTGGAGTTCAAGACCATGAATGC 32 - SEQ ID NO.384 GGTATCATGTGGATGTAATAGTCCCATAATTC 32 - FAS ANTIGEN SEQ ID NO.385 ATTCTAGCCTGGTTTGGAGATACTAACTGCTC 32 - SEQ ID NO.386 GAGGGTATGACAAGAGCAATTCCTAAATCCAG 32 - INTERLEUKIN 8 RECEPTOR ALPHA(IL8RA) SEQ ID NO.387 TCTGGCTCTGGACAGGCACTATCTGGG 27 - SEQ ID NO.388 AGTGGGTTAAAGATGTGACGTTCAACGGGA 30 - NMB-R(NEUROMEDIN B RECEPTOR) SEQ ID NO.389 TTTCAGAAGTGGCTCGCATCAGTAGCTTGG 30 - SEQ ID NO.390 GAGTAGGTAAAGAGCAAATGGGTTGACACAAG 32 - HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR-LIKE PROTEIN SEQ

ID NO.391 GAGAGCCAAGCCTACAGCGGGTCCCA 26 - SEQ ID NO.392
AGTTGTGGGTAAAGCAGGCAAGTGGGCC 28 - AXL TYROSINE KINASE RECEPTOR SEQ ID NO.393
AGTGTACCTGCCCACTCAGATGCTAGTGAA 30 - SEQ ID NO.394 CACATCGCTCTTGCTGGTGTAGACACGGT
29 - LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATION ANTIGEN CD30 SEQ ID NO.395 AGTAGTGGCCCTGACTTCCGGTCGGA
26 - SEQ ID NO.396 GGTGTAACCACCTCTCGCAAGGCCAC 26 - THYMOSIN BETA-10 SEQ ID NO.397
GGGAAATCGCCAGCTTCGATAAGGCCAA 28 - SEQ ID NO.398 GCAAACCGGAGAATTTGGCAGTCCGATTG 29
- CONNECTIVE TISSUE GROWTH FACTOR SEQ ID NO.399 GTACCGGCCCGGTTAGTATCATCAGATCG 29
- SEQ ID NO.400 GGCTTGTTACAGGCAAATTCACTTGCCACAAG 32 - TYROSINE PHOSPHATASE
RECEPTOR ZETA-POLYPEPTIDE SEQ ID NO.401 TTATCTGTCTAGTGGTTCTTGTGGGTATTCTC 32 - SEQ
ID NO.402 GGCATTGATATAATCAGTCAGTTTGCCATCCT 32 - INTERLEUKIN 8 RECEPTOR
BETA(IL8RB) SEQ ID NO.403 ATCTGGGCCGCCTCCAAGGTGAATGGC 27 - SEQ ID NO.404
GATCCGTAACAGCATCCGCCAGTTTGCTG 29 - TDGF3 SEQ ID NO.405
GGACTCCAGAACTACCACCGTCTGCACG 28 - SEQ ID NO.406 GTGAACCGAGATCGCGTCATTGCAGTCC 28 -
RYK=RELATED TO RECEPTOR TYROSINE KINASE ISOLOG SEQ ID NO.407
AAAGTTGTAAGCTGCGAGGTCTTCATCACAGA 32 - SEQ ID NO.408
GATTATTGGCCTCTACTAACTTGCACTGTCGT 32 - VEGF RECEPTOR SEQ ID NO.409
GTAGCTGGCAAGCGGTCTTACCGGCTC 27 - SEQ ID NO.410 GGATTTGTCTGCTGCCCAGTGGGTAGAGA 29 -
DUFFY BLOOD GROUP ANTIGEN(FYA-B+) - SEQ ID NO.411 CCTCCCACCTGCCCCTCAGTTCC 23 -
SEQ ID NO.412 GAGCTGCGAGTGCTACCTAGCCC 23 - PRE-B CELL ENHANCING FACTOR(PBEF) SEQ
ID NO.413 TTCCTGTTACTGAGAACTCAAAGGGTTACAAG 32 - SEQ ID NO.414
GTTAATCCCAAGGCCATTAGTTACAACATAGC 32 - GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR TYROSINE KINASE
STK-1 SEQ ID NO.415 CTGGCCGCCAGGAACGTGCTTGTCAC 26 - SEQ ID NO.416
GTAGGTGTGAGGACATTCCGAAACACGGC 29 - INTERLEUKIN 12 RECEPTOR COMPONENT SEQ ID
NO.417 AGACGTGGCACATTCCTGCCGACACCC 27 - SEQ ID NO.418
AAGTGGTAGGTGGACAGGACCGTAGACC 28 - RECEPTOR 4-1BB PROTEIN SEQ ID NO.419
TCCTCCACCAGCAATGCAGAGTGTGACT 28 - SEQ ID NO.420 CGTCCCATTCACAAGCACAGACTTTCCATC 30
- RECEPTOR 4-1BB LIGAND SEQ ID NO.421 CAGCCTCCCAAGCAACTGGGATTCATCC 28 - SEQ ID
NO.422 TTGGCAACATAGCAATACCGTCTCCGCAAA 30 - MCP-1RA SEQ ID NO.423
GGTATGTTTGGGAGACTGCTGAGTCAACCC 30 - SEQ ID NO.424
AACAATATGAGCATCAAGGACATCTGCGAAGC 32 - MCP-1RB SEQ ID NO.425
AGAGACTTTGACTCTCCAGAAAGCTCATCTCA 32 - SEQ ID NO.426
TGACCTGGTGAACCCTTCAAGGTTAAATACAC 32 - FLT3/FLK2 LIGAND SEQ ID NO.427
AAAGGGCTGTCACCCGGCTTGGCCC 25 - SEQ ID NO.428 GCGACAGTCTTGAGCCGCTCCATCCA 26 -
ENDOTHELIAL-MONOCYTE ACTIVATING POLYPEPTIDE II SEQ ID NO.429
GTGAAGCAAATAGCATTTCCATCTGGTACTCC 32 - SEQ ID NO.430
ACATGATTCACCAGGCCACTGACAACTGTC 30 - KERATINOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR SEQ ID
NO.431 GCTCCATGCTGTGCCTGCGGCCAAC 25 - SEQ ID NO.432 CTTGAGGTAGGGCAGCCCGTCGGGC 25
- CYSTEINE PROTEASE CPP32 ISOM ALPHA SEQ ID NO.433 GCAGAGACATGACTCAGCCTGTTCCATGAA
30 - SEQ ID NO.434 ATACTGACAGCCAGTGAGACTTGGTGCAGT 30 - INTERLEUKIN IL-15 SEQ ID
NO.435 TTGAGAAGTATTTCCATCCAGTGCTACTTGTG 32 - SEQ ID NO.436
CCCATTAGAAGACAAACTGTTGTTTGCTAGGA 32

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5990299 A

L3: Entry 6 of 29 File: USPT Nov 23, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5990299
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5990299 A
TITLE: Control of CD44 gene expression for therapeutic use
DATE-ISSUED: November 23, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/24.5; 536/23.1

APPL-NO: 8/ 514542
DATE FILED: August 14, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of co-pending application Ser. No. 08/514542 filed Aug. 14, 1995.

L3: Entry 6 of 29 File: USPT Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5990299 A
TITLE: Control of CD44 gene expression for therapeutic use

BSPR:
Within a single cell CD44 may be expressed as two or more variants, presumably depending on the changing needs of the cell. The polymorphic diversity of the variants is generated by alternative splicing of the CD44 mRNA, which occurs when the various coding sequences (exons) of CD44 genes are transcribed (expressed) in different combinations. Protein products of splice variants (isoforms) of CD44 vary widely in size (from 110 kDa to more than 250 kDa) and in function. The extracellular domain of CD44 protein is known to involve cell-cell adhesion and the binding of extracellular matrix components including hyaluronic acid, fibronectin and collagen, while the intracellular domain of CD44 has been associated with ankyrin cytoskeletal proteins critical for CD44-dependent cellular mobility. CD44 has also been found to function in hematopoiesis and in lymphocyte infiltration into general circulation (4, 5, 6). The various functions of CD44 are intriguing because they can be used to explain similar behaviors between activated lymphocytes and metastasizing tumor cells. Both types of cells have relatively high expression of CD44, and both show invasive behavior, cell migration involving reversible adhesive contacts, accumulation and expansion in lymphoid tissue, and release into general circulation (6). The association with lymphoid tissue is especially interesting in that both lymphocytes and metastasizing tumor cells use CD44 variants to bind a specific ligand residing either in the extracellular matrix of the lymph nodes or on the surface of dendritic or other cells of the lymphoid tissue. Moreover, following growth and differentiation in the lymph nodes, both lymphocytes and tumor cells are synchronously released into the efferent lymphatic vessels in the general circulation. The release process requires a complex series of interactions between the lymphocytes and tumor cells, the extracellular matrix component and surrounding cells, and probably involves adhesion receptors, proteolytic enzymes, growth factors and growth factor receptors. These processes may be dependent upon clipping of the CD44 molecules, and specificity in the process may be mediated by tissue-specific ligands interacting with CD44 isoforms. Expression of CD44 in malignant cells is therefore an important factor in primary tumor growth, local invasiveness and metastatic proclivity (7,8,9).

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5965532 A

L3: Entry 7 of 29 File: USPT Oct 12, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5965532
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5965532 A
TITLE: Multivalent compounds for crosslinking receptors and uses thereof
DATE-ISSUED: October 12, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 514/13, 514/14, 514/15, 514/16, 514/17, 514/18, 530/323, 530/324, 530/325, 530/326, 530/327, 530/328, 530/329, 530/330

APPL-NO: 8/ 837305
DATE FILED: April 11, 1997

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/671,756, filed Jun. 28, 1996 now abandoned.

L3: Entry 7 of 29 File: USPT Oct 12, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5965532 A
TITLE: Multivalent compounds for crosslinking receptors and uses thereof

DEPR:
Stem cell factor (c-kit ligand) is essential in stem cell development and binds to the stem cell factor receptor on T cells. In B cell development, CD44 binding probably has no direct signaling function, but instead promotes the binding of a receptor known as c-kit. Lymphoid progenitor cells and early pro-B cells bind to hyaluronic acid on stromal cells via CD44, promoting the binding of their surface c-kit tyrosine kinase to stem cell factor (SCF) on the stromal cell surface, activating the kinase and inducing proliferation. A bivalent, heterodimeric form of stem cell factor, e.g., by coupling to Lys-boroPro, may enhance the potency of SCF.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5939323 A

L3: Entry 8 of 29 File: USPT Aug 17, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5939323
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5939323 A
TITLE: Hyaluronan based biodegradable scaffolds for tissue repair
DATE-ISSUED: August 17, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/395; 424/426

APPL-NO: 8/ 864709
DATE FILED: May 28, 1997

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application claims priority under 35 USC .sctn. 119(e) from U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/018,492 filed on May 28, 1996, entitled Hyaluronan Based Biodegradable Scaffolds for Tissue Repair. The contents of the provisional application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

L3: Entry 8 of 29 File: USPT Aug 17, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5939323 A
TITLE: Hyaluronan based biodegradable scaffolds for tissue repair

DEPR:
4. Results: The release of rhBMP-2 by the various scaffolds was determined by the ability of the scaffold to stimulate stem cell induction. Hyaluronic acid scaffolds released minimal levels of rhBMP-2 as assessed by their inability to stimulate stem cell induction (FIG. 1). Even after 14 days in vitro, little induction was seen. In contrast, PLLA scaffolds and collagen gels released significant levels of BMP for up to 2 weeks (FIG. 2). This level of induction was comparable to that seen with 1 ug soluble BMP. These results demonstrate that scaffolds can be engineered to locally sequester BMP and suggest that hyaluronic acid scaffolds are superior to poly-L-lactic acid or collagen in their ability to retain BMP.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5935798 A

L3: Entry 9 of 29 File: USPT Aug 10, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5935798
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5935798 A
TITLE: Assay for YKL-40 as a marker for degradation of mammalian connective tissue matrices
DATE-ISSUED: August 10, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.23; 435/7.1, 435/7.21, 435/7.92, 436/501, 436/518, 436/525, 436/63, 436/64, 436/813, 530/387.9, 530/388.1, 530/388.85, 530/389.7

APPL-NO: 8/ 581527
DATE FILED: April 17, 1996

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED U.S. PATENT APPLICATIONS This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/089,989, filed on Jul. 9, 1993, now abandoned.

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO	DATE-FILED	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	371-DATE	102(E)-DATE
PCT/US94/07754	Jul 8, 1994	WO95/01995	Jan 19, 1995	Apr 17, 1996	Apr 17, 1996

L3: Entry 9 of 29 File: USPT Aug 10, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5935798 A
TITLE: Assay for YKL-40 as a marker for degradation of mammalian connective tissue matrices

DETL:
TABLE II _____ Clinical Data and Initial Values of Plasma YKL-40 and Serum Hyaluronan in the Two Treatment Groups Methylprednisolone Placebo Group Group N = 31 N = 26 _____ Sex (M/F) ratio 11/20 4/22 Penicillamine/Azathioprine ratio 20/11 18/8 Age Years 60 (23-79) 62.5 (32-78) Disease duration years 9 (1-32) 7.5 (0-43) ERR mm/hour 45 (6-118) 54 (2-110) Serum CRP mg/L 23 (1-248) 42 (1-134) Plasma YKL-40 .mu.g/L 179 (40-583) 185 (44-583) Serum Hyaluronan .mu.g/L 93 (14-1196) 121 (35-632) # Bone erosions 15 (0-35) 11 (0-30) # Swollen joints 7 (0-19) 8 (0-30) # Tender joints 17 (2-45) 22 (2-41) _____ Values are medians (range). The groups were not significantly different i any of the parameters. ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP = Creactive protein; # = Number.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5846763 A

L3: Entry 10 of 29 File: USPT Dec 8, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5846763
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5846763 A
TITLE: DNA encoding tumor necrosis factor stimulated gene 6 (TSG-6)
DATE-ISSUED: December 8, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 536/23.1, 536/23.5

APPL-NO: 8/ 242097
DATE FILED: May 13, 1994

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 08/024,868, filed Mar. 1, 1993, now Pat. No. 5,386,013, which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 07/642,312, filed Jan. 14, 1991, now abandoned, the entire contents of said applications being entirely incorporated herein by reference.

L3: Entry 10 of 29 File: USPT Dec 8, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5846763 A
TITLE: DNA encoding tumor necrosis factor stimulated gene 6 (TSG-6)

DEPR:
The homology between a portion of the predicted sequence of the protein encoded by TSG-6 cDNA and the CD44/Hermes family is of particular interest. The CD44/Hermes membrane proteins have been implicated in the lymph node "homing" of lymphocytes and their binding to a variety of other tissues (Stoolman, L. M., supra). The fact that CD44/Hermes is expressed in many hematopoietic, mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines suggests that this protein functions as a multipurpose adhesion receptor. The striking homology between CD44/Hermes and two repeated domains of cartilage link protein as well as a domain of the proteoglycan core protein has been noted recently (Stamenkovic, I. et al.,supra; Goldstein, L. A. et al., supra). In cartilage link protein and proteoglycan core protein these homologous regions are thought to be involved in the binding of these proteins both to hyaluronic acid and to other proteoglycans through protein--protein interactions. The presence of this epitope in CD44/Hermes may be related to the importance of cellular matrix interactions in lymphocyte traffic.

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5834212 A

L3: Entry 11 of 29 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5834212
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834212 A
TITLE: Anti-human stromelysin monoclonal antibody and method for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis by enzyme immunoassay
DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.4; 435/23, 435/7.94, 435/70.21, 436/506, 436/512, 436/524, 436/528, 436/531, 436/534, 436/538, 436/548, 530/388.26

APPL-NO: 8/ 417847
DATE FILED: April 6, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation, continuation-in-part, of application Ser. No. 07/923,980 filed on Sept. 17, 1992, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	3-078155	January 21, 1991
WO	PCT/JP92/00041	January 21, 1992

L3: Entry 11 of 29 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834212 A
TITLE: Anti-human stromelysin monoclonal antibody and method for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis by enzyme immunoassay

BSPR:
Assays for erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) or C-reactive protein (CRP), although rendering it possible to determine the activity of the above mentioned disease, are not suitable for the diagnosis thereof. With the detection of anti-nuclear antibodies or LE cells, it is difficult to conduct accurate diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis because it is poor in specificity to the disease and also because such antibodies or cells are frequently detectable in other collagen diseases. There also exist methods of determining hyaluronic acid, but they are inconvenient in that only synovial fluids are usable as samples.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5834020 A

L3: Entry 12 of 29 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5834020
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834020 A
TITLE: Dendrimeric compounds
DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/484; 424/1.11, 424/485, 424/486, 424/9.1, 424/DIG.16

APPL-NO: 8/ 722082
DATE FILED: January 21, 1997

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
GB	9407812	April 20, 1994

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO	DATE-FILED	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	371-DATE	102(E)-DATE
PCT/GB95/00898	Apr 20, 1995	WO95/28966	Nov 2, 1995	Jan 21, 1997	Jan 21, 1997

L3: Entry 12 of 29 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834020 A
TITLE: Dendrimeric compounds

BSPR:
The bifunctional dendrimeric compounds of the invention involve coupling the magnifier to a site-directed molecule. The site-directed molecules may be any of the molecules that naturally concentrate in a selected target organ, tissue, cell or group of cells, or other location in a mammalian body, in vivo. These can include amino acids, oligopeptides (e.g. hexapeptides), molecular recognition units (MRU's), single chain antibodies (SCA's), proteins, Fab fragments, and antibodies. Examples of site-directed molecules include polysaccharides (e.g. hyaluronic acid, chitosan, agarose, cellulose, starch, dextran, alginate, glucan, keratan sulphate, dermatan sulphate, chondroitin sulphate, heparan sulphate, heparin, inulin, and collagen), bile acids, lipids and derivatives thereof (e.g. FA, phospholipids, glycolipids, and cholesterol), proteins (such as wheat germ agglutinin, complement components, complement component fragments, cytokines, eicosanoids, fibronectin, ferritin, transferrin, hemoglobin, EGF (epidermal growth factor), mannose-6-phosphate, ligands, lectins, asialofetuin, polyclonal IgG, blood clotting proteins (e.g. hirudin), lipoproteins and glycoproteins), hormones, growth factors, nucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acids, antigens, haptens, and clotting factors (such as PF4). Exemplary site-directed proteins include polymerized fibrin fragments (e.g., E.sub.1), serum amyloid precursor (SAP) proteins, low density lipoprotein (LDL) precursors, serum albumin, surface proteins of intact red blood cells, receptor binding molecules such as estrogens, liver-specific proteins/polymers such as galactosyl-neoglycoalbumin (NGA) (see Vera et al. in Radiology 151: 191 (1984)) N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide (HMPA) copolymers with varying numbers of bound galactosamines (see Duncan et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 880:62 (1986)), and allyl and 6-aminohexyl glycosides (see Wong et al., Carbo. Res. 170:27 (1987)), and fibrinogen.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5830646 A

L3: Entry 13 of 29 File: USPT Nov 3, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5830646
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5830646 A
TITLE: Diagnostic method
DATE-ISSUED: November 3, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 436/64, 536/23.1, 536/24.1, 536/24.31, 536/24.33

APPL-NO: 8/ 373284
DATE FILED: April 7, 1995

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
GB	9215498	July 21, 1992
GB	9224386	November 20, 1992
GB	9226165	December 16, 1992

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO	DATE-FILED	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	371-DATE	102(E)-DATE
PCT/GB93/01520	Jul 20, 1993	WO94/02633	Feb 3, 1994	Apr 7, 1995	Apr 7, 1995

L3: Entry 13 of 29 File: USPT Nov 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5830646 A
TITLE: Diagnostic method

DEPR:
6. Stamenkovic I, Aruffo A, Amiot M, Seed B. The hematopoietic and epithelial forms of CD44 are distinct polypeptides with different adhesion potentials for hyaluronate-bearing cells. EMBO J. 1991; 10: 343-348.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5776707 A

L3: Entry 14 of 29 File: USPT Jul 7, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5776707
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5776707 A
TITLE: Method for identifying and isolating cells expressing leukocyte adhesion molecule-1
DATE-ISSUED: July 7, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.24; 435/325, 435/374, 435/7.2

APPL-NO: 8/ 478949
DATE FILED: June 7, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 08/215,366, filed Mar. 21, 1994, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/720,602, filed on Jun. 25, 1991, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07/313,109, filed on Feb. 21, 1989 now abandoned.

L3: Entry 14 of 29 File: USPT Jul 7, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5776707 A
TITLE: Method for identifying and isolating cells expressing leukocyte adhesion molecule-1

DEPR:
In contrast to LAM-1, CD44 expression was found to be consistently expressd at high levels among the leukemias and NHL examined, while the expression of other adhesion molecules CD11/CD18, CD54 and CD58 was variable (Table 1). Expression of CD44 did not correlate with the ability of cells to bind to HEV since LAM-1 negative CLL cells that expressed high levels of CD44 did not bind to HEV in frozen section assays (Table 2) similar to what was shown by one research group using lymphoblastoid cell lines [17]. CD44 constitutes a broadly distributed family of glycoproteins expressed on virtually all hematopoietic cells, fibroblasts, epidermal, glial and melanocytic origin cells [21,38]. Although CD44 was initially regarded as the human homing receptor equivalent of the mLHR [28,29], it may be more generally involved in cell-cell or cell-matrix binding as a receptor for hyaluronate [39]. Previous studies have also suggested that CD44 is involved in the dissemination of NHL [40]. During the work resulting in the present invention, however, no clear relationship could be inferred from the results of CD44 expression alone.

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5776775 A

L3: Entry 15 of 29 File: USPT Jul 7, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5776775
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5776775 A
TITLE: Anti-LAM 1-3 antibody and hybridoma
DATE-ISSUED: July 7, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/343.2; 435/326, 435/332, 435/334, 435/343, 530/387.1, 530/387.3, 530/388.1, 530/388.22, 530/388.7, 530/388.73, 530/388.75, 530/391.3

APPL-NO: 8/ 215366
DATE FILED: March 21, 1994

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATION This application is a continuation of the U.S. application Ser. No. 07/720,602 filed Jun. 25, 1991, now abandoned which in turn is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07/313/109, filed Feb. 21, 1989 now abandoned.

L3: Entry 15 of 29 File: USPT Jul 7, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5776775 A
TITLE: Anti-LAM 1-3 antibody and hybridoma

DEPR:
In contrast to LAM-1, CD44 expression was found to be consistently expressed at high levels among the leukemias and NHL examined, while the expression of other adhesion molecules CD11/CD18, CD54 and CD58 was variable (Table 1). Expression of CD44 did not correlate with the ability of cells to bind to HEV since LAM-1 negative CLL cells that expressed high levels of CD44 did not bind to HEV in frozen section assays (Table 2) similar to what was shown by one research group using lymphoblastoid cell lines [17]. CD44 constitutes a broadly distributed family of glycoproteins expressed on virtually all hematopoietic cells, fibroblasts, epidermal, glial and melanocytic origin cells [21,38]. Although CD44 was initially regarded as the human homing receptor equivalent of the mLHR [28,291, it may be more generally involved in cell-cell or cell-matrix binding as a receptor for hyaluronate [39]. Previous studies have also suggested that CD44 is involved in the dissemination of NHL [40]. During the work resulting in the present invention, however, no clear relationship could be inferred from the results of CD44 expression alone.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5769899 A

L3: Entry 16 of 29 File: USPT Jun 23, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5769899
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5769899 A
TITLE: Cartilage repair unit
DATE-ISSUED: June 23, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 606/77; 623/13.17

APPL-NO: 8/ 698468
DATE FILED: August 15, 1996

PARENT-CASE:
This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/289,387 filed on Aug. 12, 1994, now abandoned.

L3: Entry 16 of 29 File: USPT Jun 23, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5769899 A
TITLE: Cartilage repair unit

DEPR:
The insert 16 is made substantially of porous material in the form of a matrix or sponge, preferably defining at least 95% voids by volume, so that it can serve as a biological scaffold for an invasion of cells to regenerate the articular cartilage. It typically has the felt-like feel of a non-woven fabric. The insert 16 may be manually bendable or flexible when it is necessary to push, press or snap the same into the delivery unit 14. It is critical that the insert 16 consists substantially (typically at least 99% by weight) of a bio-absorbable material selected from the group consisting of hyaluronic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), polyglycolic acid (e.g., as fiber matrix), collagen, including type I collagen (e.g., as a sponge matrix), polylactic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), fibrin clot (which can be filled and molded into the delivery unit), collagen gel (which can be overlayed into a polyglycolic acid matrix), isolated periosteal cells, polydioxane, polyester, alginate or combinations thereof. The polylactic acid, and to a lesser degree the hyaluronic acid, polyglycolic acid, and alginate, contribute to the hardness and longevity (i.e., life in situ after implantation) of the insert 16. The insert may be annealed (i.e., heat-treated or cooked) to modify its crystallinity and thus its hardness and longevity. The isolated periosteal cells may be cultured in the insert material or overlaid at the time of surgery into the insert material. Other cell types, such as mesenchymal stem cells or chondrocytes, may also be added to the insert material.

☐ 17. Document ID: US 5749874 A

L3: Entry 17 of 29 File: USPT May 12, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5749874
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5749874 A
TITLE: Cartilage repair unit and method of assembling same
DATE-ISSUED: May 12, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 606/75; 606/215, 606/77

APPL-NO: 8/ 774390
DATE FILED: December 30, 1996

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/659,174 filed on Jun. 5, 1996, now abandoned, which is a CIP of application Ser. No. 08/384,849 filed on Feb. 7, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5.632,745.

L3: Entry 17 of 29 File: USPT May 12, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5749874 A
TITLE: Cartilage repair unit and method of assembling same

BSPR:
The insert 16 is made substantially of porous material in the form of a matrix or sponge, preferably defining at least 95% voids by volume, so that it can serve as a biological scaffold for an invasion of cells to regenerate the articular cartilage. It typically has the felt-like feel of a non-woven fabric. The insert 16 may be manually bendable or flexible when it is necessary to push, press or snap the same into the delivery unit 14. It is critical that the insert 16 consists substantially (typically at least 99% by weight) of a ceramic-free bio-absorbable material selected from the group consisting of hyaluronic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), polyglycolic acid (e.g., as fiber matrix), collagen, including type I collagen (e.g., as a sponge matrix), polylactic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), fibrin clot (which can be filled and molded into the delivery unit), collagen gel (which can be overlayed into a polyglycolic acid matrix), isolated periosteal cells, polydioxane, polyester, alginate or combinations thereof. The polylactic acid, and to a lesser degree the hyaluronic acid, polyglycolic acid (PGA), and alginate, contribute to the hardness and longevity (i.e., life in situ after implantation) of the insert 16. The insert may be annealed (i.e., heat-treated or cooked) to modify its crystallinity and thus its hardness and longevity. The isolated periosteal cells may be cultured in the insert material or overlaid at the time of surgery into the insert material. Other cell types, such as mesenchymal stem cells or chondrocytes, may also be added to the insert material.

☐ 18. Document ID: US 5679346 A

L3: Entry 18 of 29 File: USPT Oct 21, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5679346
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5679346 A
TITLE: Methods of blocking adhesion with anti-lami-3 antibody
DATE-ISSUED: October 21, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/144.1; 424/130.1, 424/133.1, 424/139.1, 424/141.1, 424/143.1, 424/153.1, 424/154.1, 424/173.1

APPL-NO: 8/ 481803
DATE FILED: June 7, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a divisional of U.S. application 08/215,366, filed Mar. 21, 1994, which is a continuation of U.S. application 07/720,602, filed Jun. 25, 1991, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application 07/313,109, filed Feb. 21, 1989, now abandoned.

L3: Entry 18 of 29 File: USPT Oct 21, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5679346 A
TITLE: Methods of blocking adhesion with anti-lami-3 antibody

DEPR:
In contrast to LAM-1, CD44 expression was found to be consistently expressed at high levels among the leukemias and NHL examined, while the expression of other adhesion molecules CD11/CD18, CD54 and CD58 was variable (Table 1). Expression of CD44 did not correlate with the ability of cells to bind to HEV since LAM-1 negative CLL cells that expressed high levels of CD44 did not bind to HEV in frozen section assays (Table 2) similar to what was shown by one research group using lymphoblastoid cell lines [17]. CD44 constitutes a broadly distributed family of glycoproteins expressed on virtually all hematopoietic cells, fibroblasts, epidermal, glial and melanocytic origin cells [21,38]. Although CD44 was initially regarded as the human homing receptor equivalent of the mLHR [28,29], it may be more generally involved in cell-cell or cell-matrix binding as a receptor for hyaluronate [39]. Previous studies have also suggested that CD44 is involved in the dissemination of NHL [40]. During the work resulting in the present invention, however, no clear relationship could be inferred from the results of CD44 expression alone.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 19. Document ID: US 5633003 A

L3: Entry 19 of 29 File: USPT May 27, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5633003
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5633003 A
TITLE: Use of intratracheally administered hyaluronic acid to ameliorate emphysema
DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/434; 424/435, 514/54

APPL-NO: 8/ 221866
DATE FILED: March 31, 1994

L3: Entry 19 of 29 File: USPT May 27, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5633003 A
TITLE: Use of intratracheally administered hyaluronic acid to ameliorate emphysema

DEPR:
Histological examination of the lungs from both treatment groups showed minimal inflammatory changes composed of scattered intraalveolar collections of neutrophils and red blood cells. No specific changes were associated with the added administration of hyaluronic acid.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 20. Document ID: US 5632745 A

L3: Entry 20 of 29 File: USPT May 27, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5632745
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5632745 A
TITLE: Surgical implantation of cartilage repair unit
DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 606/75; 606/104, 606/215, 606/77, 606/80, 606/96

APPL-NO: 8/ 384849
DATE FILED: February 7, 1995

L3: Entry 20 of 29 File: USPT May 27, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5632745 A
TITLE: Surgical implantation of cartilage repair unit

DEPR:
The insert 16 is made substantially of porous material in the form of a matrix or sponge, preferably defining at least 95% voids by volume, so that it can serve as a biological scaffold for an invasion of cells to regenerate the articular cartilage. It typically has the felt-like feel of a non-woven fabric. The insert 16 may be manually bendable or flexible when it is necessary to push, press or snap the same into the delivery unit 14. It is critical that the insert 16 consists substantially (typically at least 99% by weight) of a bio-absorbable material selected from the group consisting of hyaluronic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), polyglycolic acid (e.g., as fiber matrix), collagen, including type I collagen (e.g., as a sponge matrix), polylactic acid (e.g. as a fiber matrix), fibrin clot (which can be filled and molded into the delivery unit), collagen gel (which can be overlayed into a polyglycolic acid matrix), isolated periosteal cells, polydioxane, polyester, alginate or combinations thereof. The polylactic acid, and to a lesser degree the hyaluronic acid, polyglycolic acid, and alginate, contribute to the hardness and longevity (i.e., life in situ after implantation) of the insert 16. The insert may be annealed (i.e., heat-treated or cooked) to modify its crystallinity and thus its hardness and longevity. The isolated periosteal cells may be cultured in the insert material or overlaid at the time of surgery into the insert material. Other cell types, such as mesenchymal stem cells or chondrocytes, may also be added to the insert material.

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☐ 21. Document ID: US 5616468 A

L3: Entry 21 of 29 File: USPT Apr 1, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5616468
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5616468 A
TITLE: Compositions and diagnostic methods using monoclonal antibodies against CD44v6
DATE-ISSUED: April 1, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.23; 435/7.24, 435/7.9, 436/63, 436/813, 530/388.8, 530/388.85

APPL-NO: 8/ 453378
DATE FILED: May 30, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/078,063, filed Jun. 18, 1993 which is abandoned.

L3: Entry 21 of 29 File: USPT Apr 1, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5616468 A
TITLE: Compositions and diagnostic methods using monoclonal antibodies against CD44v6

ORPL:
Stamenkovic, I. et al., The hematopoietic and epithelial forms of CD44 are distinct polypeptides with different adhesion potenitals for hyaluronate-bearing cells, The EMBO Journal 10:343-348 (1991).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 22. Document ID: US 5591713 A

L3: Entry 22 of 29 File: USPT Jan 7, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5591713
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5591713 A
TITLE: Water-soluble composition for sustained-release
DATE-ISSUED: January 7, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/8; 514/12, 514/21, 514/4

APPL-NO: 8/ 377392
DATE FILED: January 24, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
This is a divisional of application Ser. No. 07/909,160 filed on Jul. 6, 1992 U.S. Pat. No. 5,416,071, which is a Continuation in Part of Ser. No. 07/847,188 filed on Mar. 6, 1992 abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	3-046735	March 12, 1991
JP	3-170205	July 10, 1991

L3: Entry 22 of 29 File: USPT Jan 7, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5591713 A
TITLE: Water-soluble composition for sustained-release

DEPR:
The dosing solution may also be prepared by adding sterile water or sterilized saline to a lyophylisate containing both erythropoietin and hyaluronic acid or its nontoxic salt. Such a dosage unit may contain by further mixing with the common additives such as a pH adjusting agent, local anesthetic agent, solubilizer, isotonizing agent, adsorption inhibitor and so on. Preferred additives are mannitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride, glycine, ammonium acetate, water-soluble protein which does not have any practical pharmacological effect (hereinafter it is sometimes referred to as "water-soluble protein") and so on. Among said additives, water-soluble protein is preferred. The term "pharmacological effect" is defined herein as an hematopoietic effect to cause erythropoiesis.

DEPR:
Eight-week-old male SD rats were subcutaneously dosed by injection at their back, with the human G-CSF-containing preparation of Example 50, Comparative Preparation 24 or Comparative Preparation 25 in a volume of 0.3 milliliter. In a control group, the solution of sodium hyaluronate in physiological saline for injection (Comparative Preparation 26) was administered in a volume of 0.3 milliliter. Before administration and serially after administration, about 0.1 milliliter of blood was withdrawn (EDTA.cndot.2 Na used as anticoagulant). Peripheral leukocytes, erythrocytes and platelets were counted using a CC-180A microcell counter (Toa Iyo Denshi, Japan). Peripheral neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte and eosinophil counts were estimated by multiplying the respective cell occurrence frequencies, as found by typing, under a microscope, of 200 leukocytes for each Giemsa-stained smear preparation, by the leukocyte count.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 23. Document ID: US 5543312 A

L3: Entry 23 of 29 File: USPT Aug 6, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5543312
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5543312 A
TITLE: Pastuerella haemolytica glycoprotease gene and the purified enzyme
DATE-ISSUED: August 6, 1996

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/220; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 536/23.2, 536/24.32

APPL-NO: 8/ 087797
DATE FILED: August 12, 1993

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
GB	9100825	January 15, 1991

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO	DATE-FILED	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	371-DATE	102(E)-DATE
PCT/CA92/00019	Jan 15, 1992	WO92/13078	Aug 6, 1992	Aug 12, 1993	Aug 12, 1993

L3: Entry 23 of 29 File: USPT Aug 6, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5543312 A
TITLE: Pastuerella haemolytica glycoprotease gene and the purified enzyme

BSPV:
2) The enzyme cleaves other glycoproteins. The enzyme cleaves the human cell surface glycoproteins CD34 (primitive bone marrow stem cell antigen), CD43 (leukosialin/sialophorin), CD44 (hyaluronate receptor). and CD45 (leukocyte common antigen). Other cell surface glycoproteins of humans and other organisms are good substrates for the enzyme action.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5541166 A

L3: Entry 24 of 29 File: USPT Jul 30, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5541166
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5541166 A
TITLE: Sulphated polysaccharides having anti-metastatic and/or anti-inflammatory activity
DATE-ISSUED: July 30, 1996

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/56; 514/54, 514/59, 536/21, 536/53, 536/54, 536/55, 536/55.1, 536/55.3

APPL-NO: 7/ 853346
DATE FILED: March 16, 1992

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a CONTINUATION of application Ser. No. 07/391,581, filed as PCT/AU88/00017, Jan. 22, 1988 published as WO88/05301, Jul. 28, 1988, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
AU	PH9991/87	January 23, 1987

L3: Entry 24 of 29 File: USPT Jul 30, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5541166 A
TITLE: Sulphated polysaccharides having anti-metastatic and/or anti-inflammatory activity

DEPR:
Sulphated polysaccharides from a variety of sources were coupled to the surface of sheep erythrocytes and the ability of these erythrocytes to attach to 13762 MAT cells was assessed. Uncoupled sheep erythrocytes served as controls. It was found that erythrocytes coupled with the glycosaminoglycans (GAG) chondroitin-4-sulphate and chondroitin-6-sulphate bound strongly to the surface of 13762 MAT cells while chose coupled with hyaluronic acid (a nonsulphated GAG) bound moderately; 77% of the 13762 MAT cells being classified as rosettes (Table III). In contrast, arteparon (an artificially oversulphated GAG from bovine lung) and heparin-coupled erythrocytces bound very poorly to 13762 MAT cells. A similar pattern of selective adhesion was displayed by 13762 MAT cells for erythrocytes coupled with sulphated polysaccharides from non-mammalian sources. Although the carrageenans kappa and lambda bound very strongly to 13762 MAT cells a subpopulation of these cells (ca 32%) consistently did not bind carrageenan lambda. No binding of pentosan sulphate-coupled erythrocytes could be detected and only a subpopulation of 13762 MAT cells (ca 50%) bound rather weakly to dextran sulphate-coupled erythrocytes.

DETL:
TABLE III _____ RECEPTOR STATUS OF 13762 MAT CELLS FOR SULPHATED POLYSACCHARIDES % of MAT cells Polysaccharide.sup.1 forming rosettes.sup.2 _____ Hyaluronic acid 77 Chondroitin-4-sulphate 98 Chondroitin-6-sulphate 74 Heparin <1 Fucoidan 5 Carrageenan Kappa 92 Carrageenan Lambda 78 Dextran sulphate 53 Pentosan sulphate <1 Arteparon <1 None (control) <1 _____ .sup.1 Polysaccharides were coupled to sheep erythrocytes. .sup.2 13762 MAT cells possessing 6 or more attached erythrocytes constitute a rosette. Figures given are the average of three separate experiments.

☐ 25. Document ID: US 5416071 A

L3: Entry 25 of 29 File: USPT May 16, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5416071
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5416071 A
TITLE: Water-soluble composition for sustained-release containing epo and hyaluronic acid
DATE-ISSUED: May 16, 1995

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/8; 514/12, 514/964

APPL-NO: 7/ 909160
DATE FILED: July 6, 1992

PARENT-CASE:
This is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 07/847,188 filed on Mar. 6, 1992, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	3-046735	March 12, 1991
JP	3-170205	July 10, 1991

L3: Entry 25 of 29 File: USPT May 16, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5416071 A
TITLE: Water-soluble composition for sustained-release containing epo and hyaluronic acid

DEPR:
The dosing solution may also be prepared by adding sterile water or sterilized saline to a lyophylisate containing both erythropoietin and hyaluronic acid or its nontoxic salt. Such a dosage unit may contain by further mixing with the common additives such as a pH adjusting agent, local anesthetic agent, solubilizer, isotonizing agent, adsorption inhibitor and so on. Preferred additives are mannitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride, glycine, ammonium acetate, water-soluble protein which does not have any practical pharmacological effect (hereinafter it is sometimes referred to as "water-soluble protein") and so on. Among said additives, water-soluble protein is preferred. The term "pharmacological effect" is defined herein as an hematopoietic effect to cause erythropoiesis.

DEPR:
Eight-week-old male SD rats were subcutaneously dosed by injection at their back, with the human G-CSF-containing preparation of Example 50, Comparative Preparation 24 or Comparative Preparation 25 in a volume of 0.3 milliliter. In a control group, the solution of sodium hyaluronate in physiological saline for injection (Comparative Preparation 26) was administered in a volume of 0.3 milliliter. Before administration and serially after administration, about 0.1 milliliter of blood was withdrawn (EDTA.cndot.2Na used as anticoagulant). Peripheral leukocytes, erythrocytes and platelets were counted using a CC-180A microcell counter (Toa Iyo Denshi, Japan). Peripheral neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte and eosinophil counts were estimated by multiplying the respective cell occurrence frequencies, as found by typing, under a microscope, of 200 leukocytes for each Giemsa-stained smear preparation, by the leukocyte count.

☐ 26. Document ID: US 5386013 A

L3: Entry 26 of 29 File: USPT Jan 31, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5386013
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5386013 A
TITLE: Tumor necrosis factor-induced protein TSG-6
DATE-ISSUED: January 31, 1995

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/69.1, 530/351

APPL-NO: 8/ 024868
DATE FILED: March 1, 1993

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/642,312, filed Jan. 14, 1991, now abandoned.

L3: Entry 26 of 29 File: USPT Jan 31, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5386013 A
TITLE: Tumor necrosis factor-induced protein TSG-6

DEPR:
The homology between a portion of the predicted sequence of the protein encoded by TSG-6 cDNA and the CD44/Hermes family is of particular interest. The CD44/Hermes membrane proteins have been implicated in the lymph node "homing" of lymphocytes and their binding to a variety of other tissues (Stoolman, L. M., supra). The fact that CD44/Hermes is expressed in many hematopoietic, mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines suggests that this protein functions as a multipurpose adhesion receptor. The striking homology between CD44/Hermes and two repeated domains of cartilage link protein as well as a domain of the proteoglycan core protein has been noted recently (Stamenkovic, I. et al.,supra; Goldstein, L. A. et al., supra). In cartilage link protein and proteoglycan core protein these homologous regions are thought to be involved in the binding of these proteins both to hyaluronic acid and to other proteoglycans through protein-protein interactions. The presence of this epitope in CD44/Hermes may be related to the importance of cellular matrix interactions in lymphocyte traffic.

☐ 27. Document ID: US 5310881 A

L3: Entry 27 of 29 File: USPT May 10, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5310881
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5310881 A
TITLE: Glycosaminoglycan-modified protein
DATE-ISSUED: May 10, 1994

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/395

APPL-NO: 7/ 908910
DATE FILED: July 2, 1992

PARENT-CASE:
This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/596,830 filed Oct. 12, 1990, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	2-081163	March 30, 1990

L3: Entry 27 of 29 File: USPT May 10, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5310881 A
TITLE: Glycosaminoglycan-modified protein

DEPR:
100 mg of the product of lot No. 117 was dissolved in 10 ml of 0.05M phosphate buffer solution (pH 8.0) and 2.3 mg of superoxide dismutase (Sigma) originating from bovine red blood cell was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperture for 20 hours. Then, 0.4 mg of sodium cyanoborohydride was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours. Ethanol was added to the reaction mixture to form a precipitate. The precipitate was washed well with ethanol and dried to obtain a hyaluronic acid-modified superoxide dismutase. The characteristics of this product are as follows.

DEPR:
400 mg of comb-derived hyaluronic acid (MW 150,000) was dissolved in 2M phosphate buffer (pH 11.5) and 1 ml of an acetonitrile solution of cyanogen bromide (100 mg/ml) was added thereto to allow the resulting mixture to react at 4.degree. C. for 5 minutes. Immediately after the termination of the reaction, 150 ml of acetonitrile was added to the reaction mixture to form precipitate. The thus-obtained precipitate was washed quickly with acetonitrile and was dissolved in 0.1M sodium hydrogencarbonate solution. 10 ml of a 1% solution of superoxide dismutase (SOD) derived from dog red blood cell was added to the reation mixture and the reaction was carried out at 4.degree. C. for 20 hours. Ethanol was added to the reaction mixture to form precipitate and the resulting precipitate was dissolved in water. After adding 0.1 ml of ethanol amine to the mixture, the reaction was carried out at room temperature for one hour. Ethanol was added to the reaction mixutre to obtain precipitate and the thus-obtained precipitate was washed with ethanol well and dried to obtain hyaluronic acid-modified SOD.

☐ 28. Document ID: US 5043278 A

L3: Entry 28 of 29 File: USPT Aug 27, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5043278
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5043278 A
TITLE: Physiologically-active substance fixed to a thin fiber carrier with an alkylene oxide chain
DATE-ISSUED: August 27, 1991

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/181; 435/177, 435/179, 436/528, 436/530, 436/532, 530/812, 530/813, 530/816

APPL-NO: 7/ 549251
DATE FILED: July 6, 1990

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 123,065, filed Dec. 18, 1987, as PCT JP 87/00185 on Mar. 26, 1987, published as WO87/06007 on Oct. 8, 1987 now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	61-68494	March 28, 1986

L3: Entry 28 of 29 File: USPT Aug 27, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5043278 A
TITLE: Physiologically-active substance fixed to a thin fiber carrier with an alkylene oxide chain

BSPR:
Or in case the physiologically active substance to be fixed contains a carboxyl group, fixation can be easily achieved on the said carrier only if the substance is treated in advance by a condensing agent such as carbodiimide reagent or Woodward's reagent K (N-ethyl-5-phenyliso oxazolium-3-sulphonate). Examples of the physiologically active substance to be fixed may be given as follows: enzymes such as asparaginase, urease, and urokinase; hormones such as human chrionic gonadotropin, and thyroid stimulating hormone; blood plasma proteins represented by coagulating factors such as albumin, various complement related materials, and thrombin, and anticoagulating factors such as antithrombin III; immunoreactive materials such as mycoplasma antigen and estrogen antigen; muchopolysaccarides such as heparin, heparan sulfuric acid, chondroitin sulfuric acid, and hyaluronic acid; amino acids such as alanine, lysine, glutamic acid, and aspartic acid; various prostaglandin derivatives; glycolipids such as lipopolysaccharide; antibiotics such as polymixin B and chloramphenicol; blood cells such as erythrocyte, leucocyte (granulocyte and macrophage) and lymph; epithelial cells or endothelical cells such as blood vessel endothelical cells, liver cells, and pancreatic B cells; various differentiation and growth factors such as ECFG and CSF relating to the differentiation and/or growth of said cells; and gene-related materials such as DNA and RNA. From these, appropriate substances can be selected according to the application.

☐ 29. Document ID: US 4379839 A

L3: Entry 29 of 29 File: USPT Apr 12, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4379839
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4379839 A
TITLE: Method for detecting cancer
DATE-ISSUED: April 12, 1983

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/5; 435/960, 436/172

APPL-NO: 6/ 126166
DATE FILED: February 29, 1980

PARENT-CASE:
This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 872,855, filed Jan. 27, 1978, which in turn is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 799,810, filed May 23, 1977, both now abandoned.

L3: Entry 29 of 29 File: USPT Apr 12, 1983

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4379839 A
TITLE: Method for detecting cancer

DEPR:
The list of reagents in Table 6 which do not remove the reactivity from .alpha.-MMTV serve further to define the specificity of the reaction observed with malignant breast cells. None of the other viruses tested, including RLV, SSV, MPMV, and BEV, contained an antigen sufficiently related to the one in MMTV to block the reaction being observed with breast cancer cells. The same conclusion can be drawn from the negative results obtained with the other materials listed in Table 6. These included sheep red blood cells as a source of heterophile antigens, normal human plasma, white blood cells, milk, normal breast tissue, collagen, actin, mucin, and hyaluronic acid. Finally, the remote possibility that we were observing the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) was eliminated by the failure of anti-CEA to stain .alpha.-MMTV positive breast tumors under conditions in which CEA is readily found in paraffin sections of colon carcinomas.

DETL:
TABLE 6 _____ Absorption Specificity Tests of Immunoperoxidase Staining of Human Breast Carcinomas with .alpha.-MMTV.
Completely Eliminated by: Not Eliminated by:
_____ MMTV (RIII) from milk RLV, SSV, MPMV and BEV MMTV (C.sub.3 H) from MMST Red Blood Cells (Sheep) MMTV (C.sub.3 H) from CrFeK Normal Plasma (Human) gp52 (RIII) Normal White Blood by Con A affinity Cells (Human) gp52 (C.sub.3 H) Collagen (Human) gp52 (RIII) Actin (Human) by guanidium chloride Mucin (Bovine) gp52 (C.sub.3 H) Hyaluronic acid (Human)
_____

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